THE EXHIBITION

Glancing at the General Aspects of the Centennial.

A REVIEW OF THE TEN DAYS

Considerations About Philadelphia as the Centennial City.

THE NEW TOWN OF CENTENNIALVILLE

Pailure and Success of Hotels, Restaurants and Lodgings.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1876. The Centennial is ten days old. And your readers may ask, What is the result of this ten day existence? How does it compare with other exhibitions? Where is its strength and where its weatness? How far does it realize the anticipations of the country? THE TEN DAYS.

The ten days which have pussed since the formal opening of the Exposition are not to be regarded as a test of its merit or success. We have been unfortunate in the weather, in the delays of exhibits, in the difficulty of putting the machine into running order. It is possible to speak of an exposition as in any sense resentative with Russia, Turkey and Portugal ab-at, with France, Mexico, Italy and some portions of the United States still unfinished; with several build-ings still in the hands of mason and carpenter. There have fallen upon a vast vanity fair. The surround have fallen upon a vast vanity fair. The surroundings are not lavorable to repose. Instead of through the main buildings back from the highway, with easy sloping approaches, as was the case in Vieuna, the main building and the Machinery Hall are almost on a line with the street. One wonders how they could escape if any of the hundred wooden shells called "houses" and "houses" which swarm about the Exhibition were to take fire. A row in a beer shop and the breaking of a kerosene lamp might de-stroy the main palace. There is as much of an exterior as an interior show at the Centennial. It is hard to see stiuct is to pay five cents and ride about in the steam narrow gauge passenger railway, and I don't know any thing better. You are carried past the main building, with its streamers and points, which are so typical of our national sentiment of unrest; past the Memorial liah, which may be a fine building in ten years, when the walls are frescoed, but is and cold; past the shells known nibits, which are gay enough in their paint but uld have a hard time in a thunder storm; past the overnment building, with its outer displays of can a, tents and imitation Monitor turrets; through village of State buildings, where the politicians and easmen are to come and loaf the long summer afternoons; past the green, Gothic-arched Agricultural Hall, with its stores of starch and corn; past the Hor-icultural Hall in the distance, looking as beautiful as Hall, which is not ready; past the Japanese and Eng-lies buildings, which are models of national skill, and twenty other buildings, which have no vatue; past the printing press exhibit and a half dozon exhibits still in the carpenters! hands; past the Machinery Hall, which is not more than half ready, and so sweep, around the take, passing two or three unfinished fountains, and

we the first glimpse of the Centennial THE UNITED STATES COMPARED WITH THE STATES.
Your first glimpse is that of a city still building we only complete department is the United States wernment Hall. This is the most satisfactory ex-oit. If you are fortunate you will fall into the hands o is so well informed and polite. When Lieutenant occalle has told you sil about the guns and the mili-ry affairs you will seek out Professor Blake to tell Arizona and running down to the mighty ordnance which bids our defiance to every foc. There is scarcely a question that can be asked in reference to the United States, as a nation, that cannot be answered here. Its fruits and flowers, its animals, its fish, its topography, its agricultural resources, its mines, its systems of education, postal service, mili-tury strength—all are presented, palpable to the eyo and touch. How much better, as the HRRAID says, it would have been to have presented New York, California and Pennsylvania in this form than to have thrown their exhibits into one general heap and erected buildings which serve no ornamental or useful and. Two of the States, Kansas and Colorado—which and. Two of the States, Kansas and Colorado—which are under the most intelligent government of any bere—propose to take the Herald's advice and do this. They have a building together and will make a display of theff resources and attractions. England does this with her colonies. You pass through them one after the other—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, her Indian and West Indian possessions, her colonies in Africa—and each colony makes an intelligent display, as clear as a problem in mathematica, as interesting as a poem. And no State is so deficient as New York.

PHIADELPHIA AS THE CENTANNAL CITY

PHILADELPHIA AS THE CENTENNIAL CITY.

While the American part of the Exhibition fails in this respect, and, instead of being an epitome of our States, is little more than a teeming Vanity Fair, we cannot fail to note also the incongruity of holding such a fair in Philadelphia. I feel that this brings me upon ground so dangerous that journeying in a steamship with one of Thomassen's dynamite machines is safety compared with it. There was a sentiment about Philadelphia—"burthulace of liberty." "gradle of independniel exhibition here historically approthat as Philadelphia was still sore over the fact that the mutations of trade, the growth of the West and the necessity of its finding a seaboard had given New York the metropolitan ascendancy, Philadelphia should have the Exposition. There was a strong public spirit here, a municipal loyalty peculiar to Philadelphia, which made the Centennal an enthusiasm. In New York it would have been lorgotten along with Moody and Sankey's prayers and Offenbach's music, and there is a strong probability that if the Aldermon could have had a hand in it there would have been some stealing. But Philadelphia made the Centennal a passion. It grew into her life, in your burried, teeming, busy town—in your metroplitan, cormopolitan Maunahatta, where you care for o one but yourselves and where life is too short and too busy for emotions—you cannot comprehend it. Stands on the banks of the beautiful stream the city he founded.

There all the air is balm, and the peach is the emblem of Philadelphia gamed her Centennial largely through the zeal of her own people and the influence of gentlemen who went abroad, like Cotionel Fornoy, and lit Centennial beacons in every European capital. In spite of coldness at Washington; in spite of the constant streams of cold water which Mr. Fish kept pourling on it from the State Department; in spite of the firm denial by Congress to do anything for it; in spite of obstacles arising out of seifsnness, jealousy, rivaires and the hard times, the Centennial kept on. Now that it is bere even Philadelphians say it is incongrunt. t is here even Philadolphians say it is incongruous-ints grafting a world's lair upon an inland manufactur-ing city. For a lew days there was an effort to grasp it with metropolitan energy. We were to have the tran-att problem solved. Cars were to run at all hours. tween three and four miles the arrangements were to be periect. Well, for a day or two tors was so. There was a crewd, and it was serone. But there came some

or villas which have been built for the Centennial. You can imagine what "a hotel" built for six mouths will be. Long Branch barns are palaces in comparison. The Trans-Continental and the Globe, the two largest, are said to be well kept, but as for the rest, what can I say? Even if these hotels were as comfortable as your best in New York, no one cares to be thrown into the town of Contennaiville, if I may coin a name, for his evening and morning life. The show closes at six and opens at nine, and those who live in Centennaiville have nothing to do but sit ground the miniville have nothing to do but sit around the the piazzas, or go to the city, which is a long ride, and no assurance when you will find a car to bring you bome. Now, if the promises of the earlier days had been kept this would not happen. As it is, the Exhibition is really in a city by uself, in Contennialville, and there is as much trouble in going to and from Philadelphia as in going from New York to Newark or White Plains.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

This is one of the troubles that comes from an inter national exhibition in other than a metropolitan city. Then comes the Sunday question. Philadelphia asks all the world to come here, foreigners especially. The common sense of civilized mankind has consecrated the Sabbath to rest and virtuous enjoyment. I know that there is a Puritan sentiment-a the pain it gave to the butls, but of the pleasure it gave to the spectators-which still resents this. But the Exhibition, and suspends every form of life but but go to some Presbyterian church and sleep, or go up some side alley into a back building grog shop and drink. Now, no one asks Philadelphia to adopt the customs of Paris or Madrid to please her foreign friends. She might answer, properly enough:—"Do you wish me to have a Sunday horse race and a buil fight for our foreign guests because they have Sunda races at Longchamps and Sunday bull fights at Seville? No one proposes this. But why not open the Exposi-These gentlemen came here to study this vast. It has only a brief life at best. In six months it will have vanished like the budding spring leaves which now enfold it with their greenery. In six months there will be no sign of what has cost so much money, time and labor. Why, then, because of an obsolete sentiment, deny them this privilege, this right? And in doing so you deny it to tens of thousands of workingmen, to whom Sunday is the only day they can give to the Exhibition. There is a strong feeling in favor of the Centennial opening on Sunday, but I do not think Philadelphia will permit it. The discussion of the question has been ill-timed, pre-mature and calculated to prevent the very result that was desired. There may be a compromise by opening the grounds and closing the buildings, but that will amount to little. As it now stands the only privilego left open to the Sunday visitor to the Exhib grounds is to look through the bars at the police

THE CITY OF HORES—THE LODGING QUESTION.

Philadelphia means to do her best by the Centennial
people. This is a city of large hospitality—a city of
cordial, sincere, generous people, who never weary in
courtesy. There is an honest quality about Philadelphia hospitality which you do not find in other citica.

The New Yorker will give the stranger a dinner at
Delmonico's or the club, send him an opera box and
let, him mind his own business. Philadelphia opens
her gates and bids him sit in the chief place. Her
principal citizens are lavish in entertainment, and principal cutizons are lavish in entertainment, and they mean to keep their houses open during the sum-mer. But while this is agreeable and to the honor of this people, it does little toward providing for that large class who come here without the intro thousands extra people. But I do not see it. There are aix or seven good hotels, where you can have first class entertainment. I do not now refer to being piled up six or seven in a room, or dumped away on cots in a

are all or seven good horels, where you can here tirst class entertamment. I do hot now refer to being pieds are entertamment. I do hot now refer to being pieds over the corridor, but conner, and an any ago of this. If these hotels take care of 3,000 people as they should be cared lor I should be surprised. Then, as to private cared in house the cared her I should be surprised. Then, as to private care in the cared her I should be surprised. Then, as to private care in the care of 5,000 people as they should be cared bor I should be surprised. Then, as to private care in the care of 5,000 people as they should be cared for I should be surprised. Then, as to private care in the care of 5,000 people as they should be cared for I should be surprised. Then, as to private care in the care of 5,000 people as they should be cared for I should be surprised. Then, as to private care in the care of 5,000 people as they should be cared for I s friendir chalk mark upon your hat, make up your wills and that you will see the control to the Cherch and the control of the country of the largest park in the world, You will see the largest park in the world, You will see he largest park in the world, You will see he were young of the largest park in the world, You will see he very crude of the largest park in the world. You will see the very crude of the largest park in the world, You will see the very crude of the largest park in the world. You will see the very crude of the largest park in the world. You will see the very crude of the largest park in the world. You will see the very crude of the largest papers in a city where Sundy is still observed with Paritan severity and you will marved who reads them. You will see the New You will were the world will be the largest the world of the largest papers in a city where it is, mark him as one of un astall successment; for the average Philadelphian does not have recovered from the analysis of the largest papers in a control of the largest papers in

The school of persons in favor of opening the Centennal on Sunday was held at Spring Garden institute. Broad and Spring Garden streets, to-night the hall was crowded to its fullest limit and the meeting was enthusiastic in the extreme. A number of the audience were Germans, who expressed themselves in strong terms in favor of opening the gates on Sunday.

nas was followed by Mr. Sidney Biddell,

BRILLIANT WEATHER YESTERDAY AND LARGE ATTENDANCE OF VISITORS-COUNTRY PROPLE IN THE MAJORITY-MEETING OF THE CEN-TENNIAL COMMISSION.

PHILADEL HOLA May 20 1876 The Exhibition has been brilliant to-day, what with he bright, sunny weather and the largest crowd since the opening day. Every building has been filled, from the Main Buflding and Machinery Hall—where one of the principal attractions is the Heratu's Bullock press, around which wonder structures on the grounds—the State Buildings, as they are called—which for the most part are nothing more asidered a portion of the Exhibition it would puzzle me to find ont. The visitors to-day poorer classes were better repres any previous time. There were many who, having come to "teown" with truck to market prices at some of the restaurants had frightened them, or whether it is merely because they are naturally, with John Gilpin, "of a fragal mind," I so not know, but it is certain that each of these little family parties almost always carried with it a lunch basket of most substantial size and weight.

almost always carried with it a lanch basket of most substantial size and weight.

The United States Centennial Commission n et to-day, and, after a short open sitting, went into executive session to consider the appointment of judges of awards, which has been prematurely published as complete. John I. Shoemaker, the former solicitor to the commission, was unanimously re-elected. Mr. Biddle having refused to take his place. This action of the commission is a defeat of Nyc. of Maine, and the extreme temperance people who want to ignore the contracts of the restaurant keepers on the grounds. Mr. Shoemaker's election was opposed by this faction of the commission because he gave it as his legal opinion that the contracts could not be violated by the commission. The Centennial Commission, when it adjourned to-day, adjourned until July I. No action was taken on either the Sunday or the admission question. The latter was left for the decision of the Executive Commission the rost meter of the Board of Finance, and will be settled during the recess, while the Sunday question is closed until the next meeting.

the recess, while the Sunday question is closed up the next meeting.

SKURRITION NOTES.

The number of paying visitors yesterday was 16.0 It is reported by Mr. Johnson, of Zanesville, Oh that a man aged about sixty-five years passed through that town on Monday last with a wheelbarrow ore for the Centennial, which he has pushed from Maouri.

aouri.

A mass meeting to lavor the opening of the Exhibition grounds on Sundays will be held this evening at Spring Garden Institute, Broad and Spring Garden streets.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the citizons in favor of sustaining the action of the United States Centennial Commission in closing the Exhibition on Sunday, to be held at Musical Fund Hall on Wednesday evening next.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The sub-committee of ten, consisting of the following The sub-committee of ten, consisting of the following named gentlemen, Peter Cooper, Samuel B. Ruggles, Augustus Schell, Charles A. Peacody, David Van Nostrand, Dexter A. Hawkins, George Jones, Thurlow Weed, William Allen Butles and John H. Hall, who were to choose the orator and the writer of the ode for the Centennial celebration of the Fourth of July at the Academy of Music, met hast evening at Mr. Thurlow Weed's residence, in West Twellth street, for consultation. All were present except Mr. John H. Hall. After a very short discussion they decided on inviting Mr. Charles Francis Adams to deliver the oration and Mr. Wilham Cullen Bryant the ode.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE

COMPLIMENT TO DR. CURRY-THE CHURCH AND POLITICAL PUBITY-WOMEN'S RIGHT TO OBDINATION AS LOCAL PREACHERS.

Rishop Waley presided this morning. The programme of the Centennial services to be held to-morrow was announced. Bishop Ames will preside, and addresses will be deliver d by Bishop Simpson, Rev. James Brown and R. Stockett Matthews.

WASHINGTON.

Startling Evidence Before the Naval Committee.

SECRETARY ROBESON IMPLICATED

The Wretched Memory and Queer Bookkeeping of the Cattells.

No Proof That Ropeson Shared in the Plunder.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Frauds in the New Orleans Custom House.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

COMMITTEE-REFLECTIONS ON THE REPUTA-TION OF SECRETARY ROBESON—TESTIMONY OF E. G. CATTELL AS TO HOW HE BECAME RICH-OUEER BOOKKEEPING-NAVAL CONTRACTS AND THEIR MANIPULATION.

The evidence which has been developed by the Naval ittee, and which is just printed, is of a nature to very gravely stain Secretary Robeson's reputation, and should make his position in the Cabinet untenable. It s already known that Matthews, a naval contractor, mid to the firm of A. G. Cattell & Co., Mr. Ro mate triends, a very large sum of money-about

with the Navy Department.

E. G. Cattell, in his evidence, says that he was doing but little business when Mr. Robbson became Secretary of the Navy, and the accounts of the firm seem to show that he had little or no capital. He undertook immemade two small contracts at very low rates, apparently to frighten the regular contractors. At any rate it had this effect, for they appear to have come down at once. Cattell agreed with Matthews that he should receive five per cent of all Matthews' profits on naval contracts Cattell agreeing to use his influence with the Navy D partment to get contracts. On this he appears to have \$25,000 from Switt, of New Bedford, on live oak co racts; \$2,000 or \$3,000 on a wire rope contract nums from various persons. Noblitt & Co.; Posto Knowlton, Hammett & Neal; Cark & Co., of Brooklyn ngue & Co., of Brooklyn; Goodwin, of New York and others, and he does not appear to have been su that he remembered all. He confessed to having made m this way about \$225,000, and being naked whether, prior to Mr. Robeson's becoming Secretary of she Navy, he or his firm had ever been in the business of furnishing goods for the Navy Department, was obliged to answer, "No." That is to say, Cattell used

WHAT THE BOOKS SAY. When Cattell's books were examined it appeared that he had kept his receipts for this business on slips in the bookkeeper's drawer of A. G. Cattell & Co., and that therefore no account existed, or had ever been regularly kept, by which either the receipts or his dis-bursements out of them could be ascertained, but there of \$180,000, which he turned finally into 225,000, which be confesses to have received. The bookkeeping of the firm and his own were, however, first rigidly determined to know nothing about the business of either A. G. or E. G. Cattell. It is admitted, powever, that while E. G. Cattell put into the firm's accounts various large sums, Senator Cattell drew out coincidently in all over \$70,000 as his share of the

Meantime they confess that Secretary Robeson had \$13,000 for his Long Branch cottage. He has speculated in real estate with them. The books show that that Robeson borrowed money from E. G. Cattell, that Cattell carried loans without interest from Robeson to the amount of \$7,000 in one sum; that in the Virginius affair Cattell made a handsome sum of money.

That there are accounts between Senator Cattell and Robeson of which E. G. Cattell does not and Mobeson of which E. G. Cattell does not know the particulars. Finally, Mr. Robeson's account with the Camden Bank was examined, and there are found a number of notes to his credit, indorsed by A. G. Cattell & Co.; checks of the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia, which was one of the principal places where Cattell kept his money, and checks of Cattell & Ca., amounting in all to between \$40,000 and \$50,000 in three years. s. G. Cattell swore, on his examination, that, so far as he knew, Mr. Robeson is not a man of wealth and never has been.—"I don't think he

In all this there is no positive proof that Mr. Robeson has been the partners of his favorites or that he has shared in their plunder.

CATTRLE'S BOOK KEEPING. The system of bookkeeping invented by F. G. Cattell was admirably calculated to make proof of any kind a difficulty, and combined with his wretched memory, and the remarkable ig-norance of the junior members of the Cattell firm, the whole was admirably planned to hide the traces of wrong, if any was done. If the Cattells had been dong an honest business or had had no transactions to conceal it is not possible that E. G. Cattell would have kept the record of accounts covering more than \$200,000 and perhaps \$300,000, and several alips were destroyed when, finally, as he and the bookkeeper testified, he closed up that business and

Cattell & Co. WHAT ROBESON THINKS. Some of Mr. Robeson's friends here have been asserting that he thinks himself outraged by the committee because that did not long ago allow him access to all the testimony so that he might show his innocence. fic will have an opportunity now, and it is said that he will deny that he knew or suspected that the Cattells were making percentages from the navy contracts, and that he is the innocent victim of designing and trencherous friends.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

MAKING PREPARATIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT IN JUNE-CONFLICTING OPINIONS AS TO ITS PROBABILITY-MR. RANDALL'S VIEWS.

PROBABILITY—MR. RANDALL'S VIEWS.

Under the spar of the resolution introduced in the House proposing an adjournment on June 12, a movement has taken piace among the members during the past few days indicating that they are about making preparations to render such adjournment feasible. Private bills have been rushed to the table and committee reports are coming in thick and fast; and conspicuously Mr. Randall is confident that the business of the assistencial by descriptions are to render an adnone'y Mr. Randall is confident that the business of the session can be despatched so as to render an ad-journment at the date proposed practicable, unless the Senate by its vote on jurisdiction and consequent trial for liwith of ex-Secretary Belknap should interfere with this action of the House. It is said in support of this probability that should the Senate find it has

mitted by the House will make it impossible to adjourn before the first of July, and that the order and process of legislation would defer the day of adjournment a month later, or into August. The Senate does not mean to acquiesce in the wholesale cutting down of business done by the House is the appropriations; so says its Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. It will consent to a reduction to some extent in force, but not to reduction in salaries.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1576. THE BELENAP IMPEACHMENT CASE.

The Senate, at half-past twelve P. M., suspended legislative business and resumed the consideration of the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, with closed doors. At a quarter to tour P. M., before reaching any decision, the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned until Monday. THE SPENCER CASE.

on Privileges and Elections in their report on the case of Senator Spencer are in substance-First, that the question of variety of the so-called Court House Legis-lature which elected Spencer was settled by the Senate when it decided against Sykes, the contestant for his seat last year, and second, that no testimony has been adduced in this investigation showing that any corrup-tion or bribery as employed to secure his election,

THE ROUSE COMMITTEE ON FITZHUGH. The House Committee on Rutes have agreed to repor that Fitzhugh is an improper person to be doorkeeper of the House and will recommend that the offi-geant-at-arms and doorkeeper be consolidated. amend that the office of ser

RED CLOUD AND SPOTTED TAIL HEARD FROM.

The following telegram was received here to-day:—
CHENENNE, Wy. T., May 19, 1876.
COMMISSIONER OF INDIA APPAIRS, WASHINGTON, D. C.:—
I have just returned from Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. Counselled with them both. They are peaceable; none of their Indians have joined the hostites. I went in and dame out without military escort. The Indians who drove Grook back are rading the country. They set fire to the corral at Red Cloud, but Indians are now guarding the accrete and it is said. There is no nolp from the military. Red Cloud and Spotted Tail want peace and say, "Keep the soldiers away and we will listen to the Great Father when he tells us what he wants us to do about the Biack Hills." Crook's last expedition has forced hostitics in the North. The despatches from Lavanie are not reliable.

WILLIAM VANDEVER, Inspector.

NEW ORLEANS CUSTOM HOUSE. SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL

OFFICES IN LOUISIANA-REMARKABLE TESTI-MONY BY THE WITNESS FERGUSON-HOW FRAUDULENT PAY BOLLS WERE MADE OUT

The committee on federal offices in Louisiana met to-day and continued the examination of G. W. Fer-

secret session of vesterday were read, by which it was in New Origans on Saturday, May 27, which will necessitate starting from Washington next Wednesday

Mr. Ferguson was asked to continue his statemen concerning the fraudulent pay rolls in the Custom House at New Orleans,

Witness asked the following question:-If I should testify (which I don't say I shath that I had signed from forty to sixty fraudulent pay rolls and that the money had been drawn on them, would I not be liable to prosecution on that testimony?

The law,was read to the witness, and he was officially

informed that any testimony he might give before the committee could not be used against him unless in

such testimony he should perjure himself.
Witness said that in September and October, 1872,
General Sypher, ex-Member of Congress, gave him a bundle of pay rolls, each voucher at that time being made out separately, and asked witness to sign them with any name he chose; witness filled up and signed about fity or sixty of these vouchers and returned them to Sypher, who took them away and returned with a package of money, paying witness a salary of

signed to the rolls, and he said be signed whatever any one whose names he signed to sign their names, but some of the employes had authorized him to collect their money...Thomas Fernon, William Nicoll, Benjamin Leggett, Joseph Asner and others; he could not recollect who were those persons who asked him to some of them and some of the names represented par-ties not in existence, as Brown, Joues, Smith, &c.; the money paid to witness was not his salary, for he was not then employed in the Custom House; to was a po-litical striker; Sypher gave witness money for eight or ten persons; the money was put into envelopes in sums from \$35 to \$90 and handed to witness, who gave them to the parties designated by Sypher; no name was filled in the top of the voucher and no sum of them to the parties designated by Sypher; no name was filled in the top of the voucher and no sum of money was filled in at the time withess signed the vouchers; the vouchers were in blank when signed and the amounts were all put in afterward; the money padd to these parties was not in consideration for labor performed, but was for election purposes; the parties were democrats and liberal republicans, and they were expected to support the ticket bearing Sypher's name; a Mr. McLean, since dead, helped witness to sign these vouchers; the vouchers were taken to the Costom House, audited, and the money was paid on them; some of the men who received the money were registration officers; others were parties who took sailors out of boarding houses to vote, and others were interested in fraudulent naturalization papers; and they were all expected to work for General Sypher; after the pay rolls were signed Sypher took them and said, "Hold on, boys, awnile, and I will soon be back here with the money;" witness did not know of his own personal knowledge where sypher got the money.

By Mr. Hoskins—Do you know that this was not Sypher's owe money? A. No, sir, it was understood thaughe drew it from the Custom House.

Q. I did not ask you what was understood. I ask you if you know where the money came from. Do you know that General Sypher did not draw it from his own pocket? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know that it was not his money? A. No, sir.

By Mr. Gibson—What is your opinion as to where he

By Mr. Gibson-What is your opinion as to where he

By Mr. Gibson—What is your opinion. So you try
Mr. Wilson, as counsel for Collector Casey, objected
to the witness giving any opinion, and quite a discussion arose on that point, and the question was undified so as to inquire what were the grounds of his impressions about where the money came from, and witness said it was the conduct of Sypher in having the
rolls made out, taking them away with him and returning with the money.

Q. Do you know of any other cases where fraudulent
payrolls have been made out? A. No, sir; not of my
own knowledge.

Q. Do you know of any other cases where fraudulent payrolls have been made out? A. No, sir; not of my own knowledge.

Q. Where were you when you signed these pay rolls? A. In a room on the upper floor of the Custom House, which General Sypher used as an office temporarily; Sypher was goue from the room about three-quarters of an hour and returned with the money; witness did not know whether he went out of the Fuliding or not.

By Mr. Conger.—What mouth was it that the \$140,000 eigars were imported by McCarty in New Orleans on which he paid duty on only 70,000? A. In March, 1875.

Mr. Conger read the following telegram from Collector Casey, sent to the Secretary of the Treasury:—

New Orleans, May 10, 1879.

iector Casey, sent to the Secretary of the Treasury:—
To the Securitary of the Treasury. Mew Orleans, May 10, 1879.
To the Securitary of the Treasure, Washington, D. C.—
Newspapers report that Ferguson, were yesterday before
Louisana Committee that one McCasay imported about
140,000 cigars in March, 1875, and that duty was paid on
only 70,000. The records of this office above that McCarty
imported 145,000 cigars in March, 1875, and paid the duty
on the same. Pleasu have tots relogram laid before the
committee.

JAMES F. CASEY, Collector.

on the same. Please have too telegram laid before the committee.

JAMES F. CASEY, Collector.

Witness was asked what he had to say to that, and he said the cigars he alluded to came in on the stoamship Merida; he said asso that McCarty entered four or five lots of cigars in March. 1872.

Mr. Gibson read a telegram from McCarty as follows:—

New Orleans, May 20, 1876.

Hon. Rampall Girson, Chairman Committee:—
I have paid duty on 145,030 cigars imported by me ex S. S. Junital, March 1970, as Citation House records will show, I have never made any Costom House entries of cigars for F. Massoch, and consequently be never paid me any monsy for making frandulent entries for him. All of Ferguson's statements in reference to my transactions are absolutely laise and malicious.

Also the following from Domingo:—

Naw Orleans, May 19, 1876.

Talse, as are all his statements in reference to me.

JUSE DURINGO.

Also one from Massoch, as follows:

New Onleans, La, May 19, 1876.

To Hon. R. Girson, Chairman of Committee:

Having read the new-paper reports of the testimony given yearenly helper your committee by 6. W. Ferguson, I promounts the same absolutely and mailelously faire, so her as the same refers to me. Howard is not and never habeen is my supploy, and has never done any luminess for me. F. Massoch.

Witness said the statements in the despatches were faire; it could not be expected that these men would neknowledge their connection with any fraudulent importing.

The witness was saked if any one had questioned him about his issumony given yesterday, and he said that some one tame to him and told him that ex-Senator Carpenter wanted to see him, and he went to see him last night; Mr. Carpenter asked him if his statement

were consigned to F. Massach, in which the appearance of the cases indicated that they had been cut down from very large ones to small ones; the cases were sent from the steamer to warchouse No. 6 on their arrival, and when they came to the cigar room to be entered in the Casiom House it was the general impression that the cases had been cut down and the government defranded out of the amount of duty which should have been paid; the case looked as if it had been cut down smaller, and the original cover replaced, but who ever did it used American asits instead of the imported nais; Massach also roccived a lot of cigareties in bulk; the law required that the cigarettes should be taken out and repacked in boxes of fifty each, and the internal revenue stamp put on each box.

inken about the country to furnish music at posttering gatherings.

By Mr. Gibson—You have asked that you might defer your testimony until you got to New Orleans, so that you might have your data near at hand. Did you not say at first that you came to Washington to show up these frauds to the Secretary of the Treasury? Why did you not bring your papers with you to substantiate your statements? A. I came to tell these things to the Secretary of the Treasury and get him to send an ageon to New Orleans to investigate them and I would have my data all there at the time.

Adjourned till Monday morning.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

MR. LAWRENCE'S BILL REPORTED FROM THE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY—SUMMERY OF THE TEXT-POWERS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TERASURY AND UNITED STATES DE-

The bill reported by Mr. Lawrence to-day from the Committee on the Judiciary to amend the Pacific Rail-road act of July 1, 1882, which, on his motion, was ordered printed and recommitted, provides:—

SECTION 1.—That the recretary of the Treasury shall at all times withhold payment of any money due from the United States to any railroad company which has received any grant of land, or gitt, or load of money, or credit, whether the money so due be reduced to judgment or not, to the amount of any and all claims due from such company to the United States.

Governor Tilden has signed the following bills since
the list of Wednesday:—
Amending the Revised Statutes ontitled "of the return and summoning of grand juries their powers and
duties."
Amending the charter of Oswego,
Amending the acts regarding the city of Watertown,
and confirming acts of the Common Council in referonce to local assessments for local improvements.
Authorizing the city of Watertown to horrow money
and issue bonds to hauddate its indebtedness.
Authorizing the city of Kimira to horrow money and
issue bonds to pay its floating debt.
Amending the act revising the charter of the city of
Utica.

Amending the act revising the charter of the city of Utica.

Amending the act to secure to children the benefit of an elementary education.

To provide for the formation of road districts, with the corporate jurisdiction of plank and turnipite companies.

Amending the act to revise and consolidate the general acts relating to public instruction.

Amending the act for the relief of the surviving members of the New York Volunteers, who served in the war with Mexico.

To prevent the deposit of mud, earth, soil, when and refuse in the North or Hudson River, and to prevent the filling up of the navigation thereof.

ENFORCING THE SUNDAY LAW.

The captains of all the precincts in the Second Inspection district were yesterday summoned to the Central Office and given instructions by inspector MeDermott with respect to the entercoment of the law prohibiting the solang of fiquor on Sunday. They were told that all saloons in their respective precincts must be kept closed. It was not enough to see that the tront doors were instened. The back doors must also we closed. The Inspector expressed hopes that the captains would do the duty so well that no complaining would be received.

PLYMOUTH ROCK EXCURSIONS.

The first of the summer excursions of the steames Plymouth Rock will be on next Sanday, the 28th Inst. The best his been redecorated and improved, with the view of making regular trips to Rocksway beach. The government has licensed her owners to carry 3,004 people, but Jarrett & Palmer have decided to limit the number to 2,000 on each trip. The officers and crew are to be in uniform, and everything is to be done to barrett description on board and consequents comfort or the passengers.